The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, June 12, 1801. No. 77

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Jeremiah Barker, & Co

Have just received a handsome and general assortment of the freshest

GOODS,

which they are determined to sell, as usual very low.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1801.

NEW STORE.

Isaac Gregg,

IS just opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Mess's. Barker's Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices; he will be happy in furnishing those of his former customers, and hopes that his conduct in business, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, also, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 22d day of June next, being Court day, LOT No. [illegible] in the Town of Erie, on which is erected a Brick Meeting House, two stories high, with two galleries, [illegible] on the second floor, with five pews [illegible] and a Lot [illegible] feet by 15 — Will also be Sold on the [illegible] of Presque Isle, on [illegible] creek, within five miles of the Town of Erie. The title is unquestionable. [illegible] apply to ANDREW WILLIAMS, Pittsburgh, who is empowered to sell at Private Sale.

W. G. SIDNOR.

Erie, 15th May, 1801.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Dauphin county, London township, on the 4th of May, an indented servant boy named JOHN VALENTINE, about 5 feet two [illegible] inches high, wears his hair, has lost his fore teeth, has on when he went away a drab coat and a double breasted [illegible] with metal buttons, and a new [illegible] coat, took with him two or three shirts, one pair of cloth trowsers of a dark drab colour, one pair of yellow nankeen trowsers, two pair of striped tow trowsers and a red flag handkerchief.

Whoever apprehends said servant and confines him in any jail so that he may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN BOYD.

May 6, 1801.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT,

Will be Published,

By JOHN WYETH.

And for Sale at his Printing Office in Harrisburgh, for the Author,

The Second Edition, with considerable improvement and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

In the OFFICE of a

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

To which is added

A SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING

In a method entirely new.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing a variety of the most useful Forms

By COLLINSON READ, Esquire.

THOSE persons who may wish to be supplied with this useful Book, must notify the Printer hereof, as soon as possible, as a considerable part of the impression is already engaged——The price will be One Dollar,

May 6, 1801.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living eighteen miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, on the 29th of April a Bay HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, has a number of saddle marks, and has a bell on.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN TINNEY.

May 6, 1801.

BLANKS.

Justices Summonses, Executions, &c. for sale at this Print. ing Office.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honourable Alexander Addison, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Fifth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and George Wallace, John M'Dowell, George Thompson, and John B. C. Lucas, Esquires, Associate Judges of the said Courts in the County of Allegheny, having issued their precept, dated the 27th day of March last, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 22d day of June next.

Public Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the said County of Allegheny, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of the said county of Allegheny, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Pittsburgh, the 29th day of May, Anno Domini, 1801.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 22d day of June next, the following described real estate.

One Out Lot situate in Mead Island, containing 6 acres, one Town Lot, No. 2, Ewing in Mayville, one Lot, No. 35, with a frame house and log stable, one other Lot, No. 46, with a log house, one other Lot, No. 56, with a log house, one other Lot situate in the District, No. 108 of No. 1, the one half of an undivided Tract or Lot, late of William Power's estate, No. 2, on the east side of French creek, adjoining lands of Robert Dooley, on the north, and Canal Mead, Lot on the south, containing 400 acres, more or less, one other Tract of land late of William Power's estate, on the east side of French creek, adjoining lands of John Wilkins, Jun. Robert Hazlett, and others, containing 400 acres, with the appurtenances, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Dorrance, Nicholas Lord, at the suit of Bell & Richardson & Co. for the use of James and Andrew Miller.

One undivided moiety of a Lot of Ground in M'Keesport, containing in the whole Lot 1a acres and 54 perches, together with the Brewery, Dwelling and Stills, Still Vessels, Horse mill, and all the improvements and appurtenances, as fully as John Reed held the same in partnership with James O'Hara, the levy being specially on John Reed's undivided moiety of the whole—Three acres of wood land on Street's run, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. Wilkins, William Wright, Isaac Jones, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Jones, at the suit of Christian Schultz, for the use of John M'Donald.

Two hundred and forty acres of land, situate on the forks of the Monongahela river about two miles above Pittsburgh. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel S. Mason, Esq. at the suit of Robert Cochran.

One hundred and 62 acres and the allowance of an acre of land, with the appurtenances, situate in Versailles township, adjoining lands of Richard Holmes, John Irwin, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Cool, at the suit of Thomas Crawford.

Lots No. 8 and 9 in Middletown, bounded by Water street, Walnut street, and Plumb street. Taken in execution as the property of William Chaney, at the suit of George Bruce.

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Middlesex township, on the waters of Big and Little Conequenessing creek. Taken in execution as the property of James Carton, at the suit of Robert M'Gill, assignee of John Clowes.

Part of Lot No. 181, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a brick house 22 feet in front on Front street. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Creigh, at the suit of Israel and David Jones.

One undivided moiety of a Lot of Ground in M'Keesport, containing in the whole Lot 1a acres and 54 perches, together with the Brewery and Stills, Still Vessels, Horse Mill, and all the improvements and appurtenances, as fully as John Reed held the same in partnership with James O'Hara, the levy being specially on John Reed's undivided moiety of the whole—Three acres of wood land on Street's run, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of William Wilkins, William Wright, Isaac Jones, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Reed, at the suit of Gabriel Blakeney, for the use of John M'Donald.

A Tract of Land of about 60 acres, on which is erected a Dwelling House, and a Grist and Saw Mill, in good repair, situate at the mouth of Long Run on the Youghiogeny river—also a certain House and Lot No. 163, situate in M'Kee's Port, with a kitchen and stable, adjoining William Christy on the one side, and George Crawford on the other. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Colhoon.

Lots No. 115, 20, 22, 25, 26, 36, 51, 142 and 151 in M'Kee's Port—an Out Lot adjoining the heirs of James Pebbles, deceased, and also a Tract of Land on the north bank of the Monongahela, opposite M'Kee's Port, containing 50 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the suit of Samuel Ross.

N. B. The judgment under which the above is to be sold is dated December Term, 1795, and all prior judgments are supposed to be satisfied.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, May 26, 1801.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE, Corner of MARKET and FOURTH STREETS,

HAS *just received and is opening, a large and handsome assortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *suitable for the season.*

He has also on hand a parcel of BOULTING CLOTHS *well assorted, and a large quantity of Coarse and Fine* SALT—*he always keeps a regular supply of* GROCERIES, *and has every necessary for persons going down the river, or to the Indian country, all which is offered for sale at reasonable prices. He hopes his attention to business and elegant assortment, will receive the approbation of his friends, customers and those who may encline his Store.*

Pittsburgh, May 26, 1801.

N. B. All persons indebted to John Irwin, by note, or book account, are required to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the plantation of the subscriber living five miles above Mr. John Williamson's Mill, on Big Sewickly, a Dark Sorrel HORSE, 8 years old, 11 hands and an half high, has a small star and long switch tail; he went off with a bay Mare belonging to Mr. Jones, who had on a small bell, and a large button in place of a buckle on the bell collar, she had been brought to this settlement from Sewickly, Westmoreland county, and probably will make for said place. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him at the aforesaid mill, or send word of his being taken up so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by me.

JOHN RUTHERFORD.

Crawford county, 29th May, 1801.

FROM THE (New-England) PALLADIUM.

MESSIEURS EDITORS.

I See by the tenor of some of your publications, that you have set out on the fruitless chase of detecting and exposing the falsehoods of the democrats, with the hope of making them ashamed of their conduct, and more cautious what they try. You have also undertaking to contradict certain stories which have been propagated thro' the country, to make the people discontented and factious. Among other, one of your writers is begun to prove that there is no "British Influence" in this country. This is altogether fruitless. Did ever a man accomplish any thing by proving a negative. Especially when there never has been the least shadow of roof to support the affirmative. Now, no democrat has ever pretended to point out the evidence of British influence, except as they point out every thing else, viz. by false assertions, and by inferences drawn from those measures of the government, tended to detach the country from French Influence, the *Aurora*, the *Watch Fire*, the *Chronicle*, &c. &c. have repeated the assertion, that British influence prevailed here, thousands of times, but without advancing the shadow of evidence: I have no doubt that my people believe it. But what good can arise from reasoning or writing on the subject? People that will believe what those Newspapers say will never be convinced by the truth. They are too far gone. I would only bear it in mind, that this charge has been made not only against Col. PICKERING, Gen. HILTON, Mr. WOLCOTT, &c. &c. *but against* Gen. WASHINGTON himself.

There are other subjects which you ought not to meddle with, as you will only lose your time and pains. One is, that General WASHINGTON was a Federalist, and highly beloved by the Federal party. Since his democrats have nothing more influence, they praise him, they toast him, they love him, beyond all other men. Nay, they claim an exclusive property in his memory, and appear to be disposed, in order to save the expence of a Mausoleum, to bury him in their own bosoms. Now it avails nothing to remind them of the floods of scurrilous abuse they poured out upon him, for the proclamation of Neutrality, for signing the British Treaty, for his speech against "*self-created Societies*," accepting the command of the armies, &c. &c.—they still swear that he was great, and good, and in effect, if not in plain terms, claim him as a democrat. Even the *Aurora*, tho' it teemed with the vilest calumnies against him, as long as he lived, the day it proclaimed the day on which he retired from the presidency as a jubilee to the country, and explicitly declared him to be the author of the greatest calamities which ever the country experienced, is yet versatile enough, now the great man sleeps in his tomb, to grasp at his popularity, and praise him dead, whom it damned when living. And the people of the *United States* seem to be willing to forget all that is past, and give up Gen. WASHINGTON's fame to the democrats. In this state of mind, what can be gained by restoring? It is your duty, and the duty of all Federalists, to give him up. All they claim they must have; all they say must be believed; all they require of us we must perform. Indeed, for my own part, should they (as it is probable they will) grow sick of Mr. JEFFERSON, and undertake to father him upon the Federalists, I think it will be the duty of the Federalists to take him, "*for better, for worse*." And it would not be at all strange to me, if, in less than four years, we should be driven by Indians, &c. to justify the letter to Mazzei, to the *Barbary* farmer, &c.

Another thing you have taken a great deal of trouble about, which I consider as thrown away—and that is, to prove that Gen. STRONG was not a tory during the war. Of what use is it to bring evidence before men who can go abreast of what they know to be true? The people of *Massachusetts* know very well, that Gen. STRONG was a flaming whig, and true to the American revolution—they know that he was in their Legislature, that he was a great friend to their State Constitution, that he was one of the Senators from that State in Congress for many years, that he was a man of superior talents, unblemished morals, ornament of the party, and the most amiable deportment; and yet, when the *Chronicle* denounces him as a tory, these traits are as light as air; the floods of lies wind and flies to every corner of the State, and alas! prevents his re-election. To what purpose is evidence brought before such minds? The *Chronicle*, which tells ten falsehoods to one truth, has said it, we know it to be false, but we will not believe it. This must be the process of reasoning with these people.

The war office is burnt down. Who did it? Mr. WOLCOTT, no doubt, to save Col. PICKERING, and Mr. M'HENRY. The Treasury is on fire. Who kindled it? Mr. WOLCOTT, beyond a question. For what purpose? To screen his own friends from the public money. But Mr. WOLCOTT had before touched a committee from Congress, to examine into his public conduct, the Democrats in Congress opposed the appointment of that committee, it was, however, appointed, and had made their examinations, and nearly finished a report, when the fire took place; that was highly honourable to Mr. WOLCOTT, the committee were unanimous in reporting it, tho' there were two or three violent Democrats upon it; how then could Mr. WOLCOTT set the office on fire to screen himself? Ah, but DUANE had affirmed that Mr. WOLCOTT had been guilty of peculation, every democratic paper had repeated the charge, the report of the committee is nothing, the *Aurora* is to be believed in spite of truth, evidence, probability, or possibility. Now, gentlemen, why will you try to disprove the charges against Mr. WOLCOTT? You might just as well try to convince your readers, that Mr. STRONG will make a better Governor than Mr. GERRY, that Mr. GALLATIN came from *Geneva*, or that Gen. WASHINGTON was a better Christian, a greater General, or a wiser President, than Mr. JEFFERSON. In short, you may go round and round, like a horse in a cyder mill, but you will always come to the spot where you set out. As long as falsehood is more palatable than truth, as long as jacobins are more wicked than Federalists, as long as vice can brow beat virtue, it will avail nothing for you to persuade people to *believe* that which they know *to be true*, and to *disbelieve* that which they *know be to false*.

ARCHIMEDES.

COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen, a city, seaport, and capital of Denmark, situated on the eastern coast of the island of Zealand, on a bay of the Baltic, near the Sound, built on a morass, and surrounded with several small lakes; yet the air is not unwholesome. It was only a village till the year 1254, when it became a town. In 1443, it was erected into a bishop's see, and made the residence of the King; but suffered to enjoy its own municipal laws. A fire, in the year 1728, in twenty four hours, consumed 1660 houses, five churches, the university, and four colleges. Another fire, in the month of February, 1794, destroyed the royal palace. Copenhagen is accounted the best built city of the North; the streets are well paved, with a footway on each side, but too narrow for general use. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick, and a few of free-stone, the houses of the nobility are

general splendor and built in the Italian style. The harbour is always crowded with ships, and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which brings the merchandize close to the ware-houses on the quays. Copenhagen contains about 4000 houses, four royal palaces, nineteen churches, and a great number of public buildings, eleven public places, or markets, and 186 streets, almost all broad, and in a straight line. The palace, which was burnt down in the year 1794, was an immense pile of buildings, of hewn stone, the wings and stables of brick, stuccoed; this palace was called Christianburg, being built by Christian VI. at his own expence, without laying any tax on his subjects. The hospital of Warlow is large and convenient, containing 330 beds, occupied by as many poor: the church is so placed that service may be heard by those confined to their bed. The house of orphans supports sixty boys and forty girls. The public library is well filled; at the top is a tower, designed for astronomical observations The exchange is a large Gothic building; vessels are brought very near it by means of canals; here the merchants assemble; here are booksellers' shops, magazines of cloth, silk stuffs manufactured in the town, and other merchandize.—This city owes its present beauty to the fire of 1728, having been rebuilt in a better style.—The new part of the town, raised by the late king, Frederic V. is extremely beautiful; it consists of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of four broad streets leading to it, in opposite directions. In the middle of the area stands an equestrian statute of Frederic V, in bronze, as large as life, which is justly admired. It was cast at the expence of the East India Company, by Saly, and cost 80 000 pounds sterling.

The arsenals are situated at a considerable distance from each other. M. Ramdohr speaks thus of them—"We find, say he, a number of spacious edifices, ships building, magazines, cranes, bridges, batteries, and finished vessels: there are 1600 carpenters and joiners only In fine, says he, after coming out of the arsenals and magazines, if we would appreciate the human powers, and form an idea of the genius of man, we must go to Copenhagen and survey the arsenals, and canals and basons. The sailors are lodged in barracks appropriated to them —They contain about 6000 sailors, together with their families, and some officers who maintain order." Long. 12, 32, E. Greenwich. Lat. 55, 41, N.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 28.

AN Extraordinary Courier arrived here this day, sent from General Moreau to the Archduke Charles: His passport stated, that he was to use the utmost speed by the way. being charged with dispatches of the greatest importance. We are assured that two divisions of the French Army, those of Generals Grouchi and Richepanse, are destined to traverse Hungary, in order to repair to the Frontiers of Turkey, and compel the Ottomon Porte to cede Egypt to France.

LONDON, April 21.

With our last Hamburgh letters, we received the following correct copies of the correspondence which passed between lord Nelson and the Prince Royal of Denmark, on the 2d instant, immediately on the former finding the Danish ships and batteries entirely within his power.

The papers, the copies of which we present to our readers, are genuine, and exclusively, we believe in our own possession.

No. I.

"Lord Nelson has directions to spare Denmark, when no longer resisting; but if the firing is continued on the part of Denmark, lord Nelson must be obliged to set on fire all the floating batteries he has taken, without having the power of saving the brave Danes who have defended them.

"Dated on board his majesty's ship Elephant Copenhagen Roads, 2d April, 1801.

(Signed) NELSON and BRONTE.

"Vice Admiral under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker."

"To the Brothers of Englishmen the Danes."

No. II.

"His royal highness the prince royal of Denmark has sent me, general adjutant Lindholm, on board his Britannic majesty's vice-admiral, the right hon. lord Nelson, to ask the particular object of sending the flag of truce."

No. III.

Lord NELSON's Answer.

"Lord Nelson's object in sending the flag of truce, was humanity; he therefore consents that hostilities shall cease, and the wounded Danes may be taken on shore, and Lord Nelson will take his prisoners out of the vessels, and burn or carry off his prizes as he shall think fit.

"Lord Nelson, with humble duty to his royal highness the prince of Denmark, will consider this the greatest victory he ever gained, if it may be the cause of a happy reconciliation and union between his own most gracious sovereign and his majesty the King of Denmark.

(Signed) NELSON and BRONTE.

"On board his majesty's ship Elephant, Copenhagen Roads, 2d April, 1801.

List of the killed and wounded in the attack on the enemy's line of defence, batteries, &c. on the 2d of April, 1801.

Edgar; 24 seamen, 2 marines, 3 soldiers of the 49th regiment, killed; 70 seamen, 17 marines, 8 soldiers of the 49th regiment, wounded. Total 133

Monarch; 35 seamen, 12 marines, 8 soldiers of the 49th regiment, killed; 110 seamen, 34 marines, 20 soldiers of the 49th regiment, wounded. Total 216.

Bellona—9 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 48 seamen, 10 marines, 5 soldiers, wounded. Total 74.

Defiance—17 seamen, 3 marines, 2 soldiers, killed; 35 seamen, 5 marines, 7 soldiers, wounded. Total 69.

Isis—22 seamen, 4 marines, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, killed; 69 seamen, 13 marines, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, wounded.—Total 112.

Amazon—10 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 16 seamen, 5 marines, wounded. Total 32.

Glatton—17 killed, 34 wounded. Total 51.

Desire—3 wounded.

Blanche—6 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 7 seamen, 2 marines wounded. Total 16.

Poliphemus—4 seamen, 1 marine killed; 20 seamen, 4 marines wounded. Totall 29.

Elephant—4 seamen, 3 marines; 1 soldier of the rifle corps killed; 3 seamen, 1 marine, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps wounded. Total 14.

Alcmene—5 seamen killed; 12 seamen, 2 marines wounded. Total 19.

Dart—2 killed; 1 wounded. Total 3.

Ganges—5 killed; 1 missing. Total 6.

Russel—5 seamen 1 marine, wounded. Total 6.

Ardent—29 seamen and marines killed; 64 seamen & marines wounded. Total 93.

Yesterday afternoon, after this paper was at press, lieutenant colonel Stewart, of the 49th regiment, arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from Sir Hyde Parker; the substance of which were communicated in the evening to the Lord Mayor by a letter from the first lord of the admiralty, of which the following is a copy:

"My Lord,

"I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that the honorable lieutenant colonel Stewart arrived this day with dispatches from admiral Sir Hyde Parker, containing the terms of an armistice concluded with the Danish government on the 9th instant by which it is agreed, that no act of hostility shall be committed by either party on the coast of the different islands and provinces of Denmark and Jutland, for the space of fourteen weeks; and fourteen days notice to be given before hostilities are recommenced. The court of Denmark has agreed to suspend during that period her co-operation under the treaty of armed neutrality.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's humble servant,

"St. VINCENT.

"Admiralty, April 20."

THE ARMISTICE.

The Danish government on one part, and admiral Sir Hyde Parker, knight, commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's naval force in the road of Copenhagen on the other, equally induced by sentiments of humanity to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and preserve the city of Copenhagen from the calamitous consequences of a continuation of hostilities, have mutually agreed to a cessation of arms.

With this view his majesty the king of Denmark, has appointed major general Ergustus Frederick Walterstorff, chamberlain to his Danish majesty, and colonel of a regiment, and adjutant general Hans Lindholm, as commissioners to conclude this armistice; and adm. Sir Hyde Parker has appointed on his part, Horatio lord Nelson, knight of the order of the Bath, duke of Bronte in Sicily, grand cross of the order of Ferdinand and Merit, knight of the Austrian order of the Crescent, and vice admiral of the fleet of his Britannic majesty; and also lieutenant colonel William Stewart, commander of a detachment of land troops on board the fleet; which commissioners have this day met together, and after exchanging their full powers, agreed to the following conditions:

Article I. From the moment of the signing of this armistice, all hostilities shall cease between the fleet under the command of admiral Sir Hyde Parker and the city of Copenhagen, and all armed ships and vessels belonging to his Danish majesty which shall be found in the road or harbour of that city, and also between the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included.

II. The armed ships and vessels of his Danish majesty, shall remain in their present condition, as well with respect to the manner in which they are armed, as the military position; and the treaty known by the name of the treaty of the armed neutrality, shall, so far as concerns the active co-operation of Denmark, remain suspended so long as this armistice shall continue in force.

On the other hand, the armed ships and vessels under the command of admiral Sir Hyde Parker, shall in no manner whatever disturb the city of Copenhagen, or the armed ships and vessels of his Danish majesty on the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included; and to prevent every thing which may create disturbance, or suspicion, admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall on no account permit any ships or vessels, under his command, to approach within cannon shot of the armed ships or fortifications of his Danish majesty in the road of Copenhagen. This limitation however shall not extend to any ships which must necessarily pass and repass through the King's Deep.

III. The armistice shall secure the city of Copenhagen, as also the coasts of Denmark, Jutland, and the islands, against the attack of any other fleet of war, which now or hereafter, during the continuance of this armistice, may be sent by his Britannic majesty into these seas.

IV. The fleet of admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall be at liberty to procure from the port of Copenhagen, and along the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included, whatever may be wanted for the health and cure of the crews.

V. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall engage to send on shore all the subjects of his Danish majesty which are at present on board the English fleet under his command; and the Danish government engages to account both for them and for the wounded which have been suffered to come on shore after the battle of the 2d, in the unfortunate case of the renewal of hostilities with Great Britain.

VI. The coasting trade of Denmark, with the different parts of the coast included within the extent of this armistice, shall in no manner be disturbed by any British armed ship or vessel, and admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall issue the necessary instruction to that purpose.

VII. This armistice shall continue in force during the space of fourteen weeks from the day of its being signed by the contracting parties. After the expiration of that time, each of the said parties shall be at liberty to declare it terminated, and recommence hostilities, giving a previous notice of fourteen days.

The conditions of the armistice shall, on every occasion, be explained in the most liberal and candid manner, in order to remove every ground of future dispute, and facilitate the means of a restoration of friendship and good understanding between the two kingdoms.

In witness of this, we, the undersigned commissioners, according to our full powers, have signed and sealed with our arms the present armistice.

Given on board his Britannic majesty's ship the London, in the road of Copenhagen, April 9, 1801.

E. F. WALTERSDORFF.
H. LINDHOLM,
NELSON, D. of Bronte,
W. STEWART.

Ratified by me,

(Signed) HYDE PARKER,

Admiral and Commander in Chief of the fleet of his Britannic majesty

American Intelligence.

NEW YORK: May 23.

This morning we received London Gazettes to the 22d April, by the ship Brutus, captain Bunker, in 27 days from Bristol, (E.)—four days later than were brot by the Suffolk. If we credit the Paris accounts contained in these papers, it would appear that on the 20th March, the French in Egypt, commanded by Menou in person, attacked and defeated General Abercrombie's army, killing 3000 and taking 600 prisoners, among the latter was General Abercrombie himself.

The Bill for granting Bounties on the Importation into Ireland, of Wheat; Flour, Oats, Rye, &c. passed the House of Commons in London the 20th ult.

The prices of Grain of all sorts in London the 20th April was reduced. Fine Flour fell about 5s per sack. Fine Wheats were from 5s to 10s per quarter, and the inferior samples 10s to 15 per quarter lower.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

On the evening of the 14th inst. between the hour of nine and ten o'clock, some wicked person, intending murder, discharged a shot at Doctor Edward Davis, of Stilwater in this state, through his window, as he was preparing medicine for his patients; the contents of which he received in the abdomen, but fortunately in an oblique direction. The day following, ten shots, and three large slugs, weighing about an ounce, were extracted by Dr. Loudon, of Troy, leaving six large wounds: But, as they did not compleately perforate into the cavity of the bowels, it is expected he will recover.

[*N. Y. Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman from the Creek nation, dated at Charleston (S. C) 21st April, 1801, to a correspondent in Philadelphia,

"On the 6th inst. I left the public establishment in the Creek nation. The Indians are very friendly, have great confidence in the justice of the United States, and are, by the wise management and good counsel of Col Hawkins, advancing fast towards civilization.——They are moving out from their towns, and making separate settlements on creeks, or wherever they find the soil for cultivation. These settlements they enclose with strong and high fences: a great number of them are using the plough; and as the game is nearly gone, they are generally very attentive to raising cattle and hogs.—They begin to make cotton enough for their own use, and have upwards of an hundred wheels in motion, and nine or ten looms. If the same benevolence and attention should be continued to these people, that has been bestowed on them for a few years past, their situation, in a short time would certainly be changed for the better.

"On my way through the nation at Cowetubtallauhasse, I saw a white man from the Simanolies, who informed me, that general Bowles was again making head: that one vessel for him, with military stores and presents, from New-Providence, had arrived at the Bay of Tampey, near the mouth of Indian river, to the east of St. Marks, and that two more were expected with similar cargoes. And since my arrival here I have been informed by a gentleman but a few days from Nassau, that previous to his leaving that place, one ship had sailed and more were preparing to sail with supplies for General Bowles: something interrupted his mentioning what the supplies consisted of, but I suppose them to be such as are mentioned above. If these reports be true, and I think they may be believed as one corroborates the other, almost all the Simanolies and some of the Lower Creeks, bordering on them, and near to the line which divides the territory of the United States from that of Spain will be induced to flock to him. And then he will have it in his power (...)

ving long since had the will) to do [illegible] to the Spanish settlements in the [illegible] will also repeat his attempts [illegible] Hawkins, which in all the Creek [illegible] those few which I have mentioned [illegible] nolies, friendly to good order, and [illegible] to Colonel Hawkins as their direction [illegible] to be supposed prove as ineffective as [illegible] The property of the frontier citizens [illegible] Alatamaha, in the lower part of the [illegible] Georgia, will I am apprehensive be very [illegible] from his infamous banditties."

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging Lord Nelson's squadron, to his friend in London,

"The enemy's ships were moored in a line of great extent along the Channel, and it was thought by the Danes to be impossible to [illegible] or pass them.

"The loss on board of our squadron is considerable; but nothing to be compared with that of the enemy. I hear that some of their ships were manned two three times. They do not know how many people they had, as they were fairly forced out of the streets of Copenhagen, and put on board.

"Lord Nelson never knew (he says) [illegible] ship as ours in his life, her sides in a complete blaze with firing, and the men at the guns always a cheering. I have only to say [illegible] prizes being chiefly hulks, and their hulls [illegible] marvelously shot to pieces, we shall be glad to destroy the most of them; but there are eleven fine new seventy fours in the harbour which we must soon have. We likewise expect to meet the Russian fleet very soon, and have no doubt of serving them as we have done the Danes.

"The first article of our truce was respecting the delivery of a 74 gun ship acting as a floating battery, which had struck, and afterwards hoisted her colors. The Danish officer (in an interview with Admiral Lord Nelson) denied she had ever struck.

"Lord Nelson replied, 'upon my honor she had,' and added, 'if she was not immediately given up he would haul down the flag of truce'. The Danish Officers said, 'they wished to treat with Lord Nelson in person;' 'I am Lord Nelson,' replied our Hero; see, here is my FIN'—at the same time throwing aside his green dreadnought, and shewing the stump of his right arm, and exposing all his three fingers. The poor Danes, electrified and convinced, immediately gave up the ship."

Letters from Amsterdam to the 25th of April were received here on Saturday morning, by an arrival at Boston. One of the 13th says that the day before a second embargo was laid, and it is added in a postscript that the Amity of Philadelphia sailed on the 14th; the inference is that the embargo was taken off on the same day it took place.

CINCINNATI. May 13:

Extract of a letter from an officer at Williamsville to his friend in this place, dated April

"The following intelligence was this day received by express from Fort Pickering, which if you think proper, you may give publicity.

"A Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, was descending the river to the Natchez with his two sons and a number of negroes—the young men, sons, stole 13 of the old man's negroes, and all the money that they could lay their hands on, left his periogue, and left his boat in the night at the mouth of the Ohio, the negroes killed the two sons—when they came near to Fort Pickering, they sunk the periogue, and was on their way to the Creek nation, when a party of our soldiers apprehended them and they are now confined in the guard house at the Bluffs. Possibly some person in Kentucky may be interested in the detail."

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1801.

Mr. Scull,

One of the greatest blessings that this or any country enjoys is the liberty of the press; in this way the meanest individual can introduce his sentiments to the notice of the public, and repeat or discontinue his visit, just as it suits his convenience, or pleases his fancy.

Availing myself of this constitutional liberty I approach the public with respect, but without fear, though the sentiments in the enclosed essay may appear novel, they contain nothing derogatory to the honour of God, or the happiness of man. I hope it may afford entertainment to some of your readers, the disposition of the present time, in seeking variety, and in the view of many, a new subject, is better than a good one. I am sensible, sir, that lengthy pieces are not at all times convenient, but I could not please myself by curtailing any of this, and if any should think it prolix, all I can say to such is, that a single glance of the eye will remove the difficulty.

L. W.

To the Editor.

The following thoughts on the probability of brutes existing in a future state, I propose with diffidence of my own abilities; and if upon a closer examination of the subject by any of your readers, they see cause to differ from me, I hold myself open to conviction, and will thank them for any additional light they may throw on so abstruse a subject.

This notion, how strange soever it may appear to many, is to me possible, and perhaps may be made appear to carry at least some probability—It seems to proceed more from pride or prejudice, than from evidence, or sound reason, that we are apt to suppose a future life our own sole pri-

lege, and therefore, to abate this general prejudice, the first consideration I shall offer is, that all animals whatsoever, though frequently held by us in contempt and detestation, are the workmanship of Almighty God, as we ourselves—and not only so, but the Creator has displayed as exact a symetry and contrivance in their formation, as in that of man. Some of them, it is true, do not answer our ideas of beauty, but others do in the highest degree, and the minutest creatures, upon examination by the microscope, appear to be as perfectly and beautifully formed as those of the greatest bulk and magnitude. It may next be observed, that the descent from the human to the brute creation, is very gradual and imperceptible—there are creatures whose bodies bear almost an exact resemblance to that of man, and seem to want nothing but the exercise of speech and reason to make them equal with him, and the writer, from a view he once had of a large collection of anotomical preparations, is convinced that the Ourang-Outang is that link in the chain of creation that joins the brute to the human species; from this animal the human form is gradually lost among the several other ranks of quadrupeds. If man boasts of his privileges above the brute creation, there are many circumstances wherein the latter have an undoubted superiority. If man makes some creatures serve as food to him, others, in their turn, make an easy prey of man, and (which is one of the greatest mortifications to our pride that I know of) he not only becomes food for the meanest reptiles after death, but is often obliged to suffer troops of contemptible vermin to suck his blood, and gnaw his very bowels, while alive! Every one who has considered the nature of mere matter, knows that it is incapable of being formed into a living, sensitive, and self-moving creature—that brutes are such creatures, is plain and undeniable, and therefore I infer they must be actuated by an immaterial principle—they have most of them all the passions, and perceptive senses, in as great perfection as man, and some of them far exceed him in one or other of the senses—they are susceptible of pleasure and pain as much as we are—they have the faculty of memory in a surprising degree, and appear, in some measure, to exercise that of reflection—The sagacity and cunning of some of them is altogether amazing, and seems in many respects to surpass that of man himself, who, with all his ingenuity, is unable to imitate the works of some of the weanest creatures. I expect my intention in this short essay to descend to particulars, for they would fill a volume, and trespass on your readers patience; I shall only mention two examples, as remarkable as common. There are birds which are found to have a musical ear, and by hearing a tune performed, will imitate it exactly with their own voice, which is more than a great many men, (though otherwise very sensible) can ever attain to. But what is more surprising, our boasted faculty of articulate speech is exactly mimicked by many of these creatures, though it differs much more from their natural voices than the former instance. From every circumstance observable about them, they appear to be free agents, not merely passive beings, actuated by unavoidable necessity, or impulse, but guided by their own will, and free to act, or not to act as their own choice directs them. By this I think it appears that man has not so many prerogatives, either in body or mind, over the rest of the creation, as perhaps he may sometimes think, and that other creatures stand more upon a level with him than an inattentive observer may suppose. And from hence I have been led to think that immortality itself is not so strictly confined to man, as not to extend to other creatures, though apparently below him. Our pride need not, I think, take the alarm at this, for perhaps it may be as humiliating to suppose ourselves the lowest creatures indued with immortality, as to suppose that inferior creatures shall attain it. Possibly they may be placed in a separate repository from us—"Who knoweth the spirit of a man that goeth upward, and the spirit of a beast that goeth downward to the earth,"—Eccles. 3. 21. As to the resurrection of the body, it seems to be the peculiar privilege of man, and some expressions in scripture, where beasts are said to perish, I take to be meant of their bodies only. Though a man is of more value than many sparrows, yet not one of these are suffered to fall without divine permission; he feedeth the young ravens which call upon him, and causeth grass to grow for the cattle, as well as herb for the use of man. The divine Being has even condescended in his revealed laws to man, to insert several precepts for the benefit of inferior creatures, of which the most remarkable seems to be in the fourth commandment, where it is ordained that the cattle shall enjoy the repose of the Sabbath as well as man. Some of these creatures are the slaves and drudges of man in their present life, and live in bitter and painful labour, inforced by the unrelenting application of whips, spurs, and goads—some are killed, worried, baited, and otherwise ill used for his sport and diversion—some are boiled or roasted alive, whipped to death, and otherwise inhumanly treated, to gratify the palate of the epicure, or perhaps sometimes to give them a more fashionable appearance at his table. Does not the scripture assure us that the mercy of God is over all his works. But if there is no future state in reserve for those wretched animals, which live in misery, and die in anguish, it is hard to prove that they are not an exception to this most amiable of God's attributes. I lay no great stress on those visions in the revelations, where animals are seen in heaven, these I take to be emblematical, though I can't help thinking that the future state of beasts is something connected by these passages. It appears to have been the opinion of the primitive ages of Christianity, that man was composed of three distinct substances, viz. the spirit, or rational or divine part—the soul, or sensitive part—and the body, or fleshy part. This is countenanced by many passages of scripture, particularly 1 Thes. 5. 23. Heb. 4. 12. And if brutes are indued with the sensitive soul, without the rational mind or spirit, which man enjoys, it is no small privilege conferred on man above the other creatures. But the inestimable faculty of worshiping that most excellent of all Beings who made the Universe, in all probability this is the sole and exclusive privilege of man, for however great the knowledge or instinct of many other creatures may be in some respects, none of them (so far as appears) have in their present state, any notion of that homage to the Creator which man has the honor of being permitted to pay. Whether it be a greater honor to us to possess this privilege, or dishonor to neglect or abuse it (as is notoriously done) I presume not to decide. It is doubtless a very equitable rule, that where much is given much is required, and I must own, that when with this rule in my hand, I compare the use which many men and many brutes make of their respective faculties, I am something at a loss to determine which are intrinsically the nobler beings of the two, and most deserving of immortality. Solomon tells us that which befalleth the sons of men, befalleth the beasts, even one thing befalleth them, as the one dieth so dieth the other, yea, they have all one breath, so that a man hath no pre eminence above a beast, for all is vanity—all go unto one place, all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again. And Paul informs us that the creature itself shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption, and that the whole creation groaneth, and travaileth in pain together until now. These, with a variety of other arguments, might be brought to corroborate the probability of the existence of brutes in another state after this life, but I am afraid I have made this essay already too long. I will therefore make it no longer by apologies.

THOUGHTS

Collected from some of the best writers on Politics.

WISE politicians will be cautious about flattering the government with restrictions that cannot be observed; because they know that every breach of the fundamental laws, though dictated by necessity, impairs that sacred reverence which ought to be maintained in the breast of rulers towards the Constitution of a country, and forms a precedent for other breaches, where the same plea of necessity does not exist at all, or is less urgent and palpable.

Though there ought to be a moral and political equality of rights and duties among all the individuals of a nation, yet there never was, nor will there ever be, a nation, whose individuals were all equal, in natural and acquired abilities, in virtues, talents and riches. There are inequalities which God and nature have planted, and which no human legislator ever can eradicate.

The ruin or prosperity of a state depends so much upon the administration of its government, that to be acquainted with the merit of those who administer we need only observe the condition of the people.

The idea of governing at all times by the simple terms of law has no place but in the reveries of those political doctors, whose tenacity disdains the admonition of experimental instruction.

Liberty of conscience, properly speaking, is no more than the liberty of possessing our own thoughts and opinions, which every man enjoys without fear of the magistrate: but how far he shall publicly act in pursuance of those opinions is to be regulated by the laws of the country.

There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real or disinterested favours from nation to nation.

Nothing can be more ill judged than that intolerant spirit which has, at all times characterized political parties. In politics as in religion it is equally absurd to aim at making proselytes by fire and sword.

The pretence of infidels, that persecution only belongs to the Christian religion, is absurd; for the Christian religion was the first religion that was persecuted, and it was the necessary consequence of saying, that the gods of the heathens were no gods.

(New York Gazette.

Curious Case in Natural History.

A gentleman at Stirling, in Scotland, mentions, that on a fine sunshine morning, he let his bees out of a hive: there had been some snow during the night which was not then entirely melted. Some of the bees alighted on the snow and soon became lifeless. He gathered them up, carried them into his dining room, and from its heat they soon began to move; he then put a bit of honeycomb among them, which had a good effect. After a little, he was much struck with the appearance of one of them, which had nearly recovered his usual strength, darting his proboscis frequently at another, which led him to imagine that the bee was fighting with the other. He then lifted up the two bees, and, upon taking a microscope, observed that in place of fighting he was supplying with honey his sickly companion every time he darted at him. This he distinctly saw in small globules on the point of his proboscis, and the other received it upon his.

(London Paper.

Died—In Ireland, Miss SARAH THURSTING, aged 27.—Her disease was the dropsy, and she had been tapped 111 times; in the course of which operations she discharged 90 barrels, 33 gallons, 2 quarts and 3 pints of water!

(Irish paper.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY *virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on* Friday *the 26th instant, the following described property, viz.*

Two Tracts of Land on Shenango creek, adjoining lands of Jesse Welch and others—one of these tracts is in the Fourth Donation District, adjoining lands of Thomas Thompson, eight acres cleared.—Taken in execution as the property of John Carmicle and James Carmicle at the suit of John Welch.

Two hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, situate in Moon township, adjoining lands of Robert Vance, Henry Ulery, and the Ohio river. Taken in execution as the property of William Cheney and Adam Patterson at the suit of James M'Kee.

Two Tracts of Land on Shenango creek, adjoining lands of John Welch and others—one of these tracts is in the Fourth Donation District, adjoining land of Thomas Thompson, eight acres cleared.—Taken in execution as the property of John Carmicle and James Carmicle at the suit of John Welch.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, June 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE *TRACT of LAND with improvements, situate on Pine creek, about* 11 *miles from Pittsburgh. This tract includes the largest bottom on the creek, and for meadow land is exceeded by few. Persons wishing to purchase it is supposed will view the premises, on which are erected a Barn and Still House—the land under cultivation amounts to about* 30 *acres, part of which is in meadow, and there is a number of young fruit trees planted out. It is presumed this tract is worthy the attention of any gentleman who may wish to lead an easy farmer's life.*

For terms apply to GEORGE COCHRAN, in Pittsburgh, or RICHARD COCHRAN, on the premises. tf

June 11, 1801.

NOTICE.

DISADVANTAGES *arising from calling the Lots laid out adjoining Georgetown, about one mile above the mouth of Little Beaver, by the name of West Baltimore, it is determined, that said name be abolished, and that all said Lots, in future be considered as a part of Georgetown.*

THOMAS SMITH.

March 13, 1801.

PITTSBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

REPEATED solicitations induce the subscriber to issue Proposals to establish a Circulating Library on the following conditions. Should they meet with the approbation of a generous public no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make the establishment an useful, entertaining and instructing literary repository. Considerable pains will always be taken to procure the latest and most interesting publications;—the taste of the subscribers will be consulted. Impressed with the idea of the usefulness of such an establishment he chearfully submits the fate of the undertaking to an enlightened and generous public.

CONDITIONS.

I. Subscribers to pay One Dollar per month; Two per three months; Three and an Half per six months, and Five per twelve months. One half to be paid at the time of receiving the first volume, monthly subscribers excepted, who are to advance the whole.

II. Town subscribers to have not more than one set of Books at a time, to be returned in four days, on a forfeiture of six cents per day for each day's detention thereafter. Country subscribers to have two sets, to be retained not longer than two weeks, except very distant, under the same penalty. No Book will be exchanged more than once in two days.

III. Any Book being lost, or in the least damaged, the whole set, must be taken and paid for at the selling price.

IV. No subscriber will be discontinued untill all the Books in possession are returned and their subscription paid off.

V. The Library will be open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 9 to 1 A. M. from 2 to 6 P. M.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at the *Book Store* of the subscriber until the 1st of July, at which time, if sufficient encouragement appears, the Library will be opened.

Zadok Cramer.

Pittsburgh, 11th June, 1801.

N B A large assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY have just arrived—among which are, Read's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania; 12mo. Bibles with Canne's marginal notes; the works of the late Revd. Witherspoon, President of Princeton College, 4 vols—Works of Burns, 4 vols. a new and elegant publication—Johnston's Folio Dictionary—Elegant hot pressed letter paper—Elegant portraits of Thomas Jefferson, framed—Family Bibles, and a great variety of other Books, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to Jefferson's Notes on Virginia are noticed that they are expected every day.

A Catalogue of Books just published and may be had at the Book Store. 3t.

Pittsburgh,

FRIDAY EVENING, *JUNE* 12, 1

Married, last evening, by the Revd. Steele, Mr. ALEXANDER M'LAUGH merchant, to Miss PATTY COLHOON of this town.

Died, at Lancaster, on Thursday afte the 4th inst. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS M LENBERG, Esq. Receiver General of the Office.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL

CHARLESTON, May 18.

Captain Hoyt, who arrived yesterday Philadelphia, on his passage spoke a brig Leghorn bound to Baltimore, the capta which informed that *Algerine cruisers cap every American vessel they fell in with.*

GEORGE-TOWN, June 1.

The squadron at Norfolk under the com of Commodore Dale is expected to sail fo Mediterranean this day. They carry *nea well deserved tribute* to the Bashaw of T and perhaps to the Dey of Algiers.

The following is said to be the definitiv claration of the French Government relati Portugal:

"That if Portugal shall not accede, wi eight days, to the basis of a peace, by shu its ports to England, and receiving Frenc Spanish garrisons, it will not be admitted to further negociation, but be declared a prov of Spain, re-united to the crown of S and as such guaranted by the French gov ment."

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

The brig Abigail, capt Lord, arrived yesterday, in days from Bristol; Brings B tol papers to the 26th Ap containing London news to 24th, only one day later th our former accounts.

The following SUMMAR comprises every article of th contents not before published

The Danish troops, (say London article of the 24th Apr were to evacuate Hamburg the 17th, one consequence the late victory at Copenhage Three 74's, one 64, and 15 g boats, under admiral Tott had failed to join the British fle under sir Hyde Parker, whic it was expected, would pay visit to the ports of his Prussi majesty in the Baltic. At C penhagen, such of the inhab tants as had left the city, had r turned with their effects, an business was going on as usual By permission of lord Nelson the intercourse between Den mark and Norway was renew ed.

Communicated by Capt. Cha from Amsterdam, arrived a New-York.

The Dutch fleet at Helvoet sluys, consisting of 7 ships of th line and 5 frigates were ready fo sea, under the command of adm De Winter, and were expected every moment in the Texel t form a junction with ships a Amsterdam and the Texel; i consequence of which an embar go had been laid by governmen upon all vessels, which sailed considerable time, but permission was granted to the American ships at the Texel, to depart by application from the merchant at Amsterdam to the govern ment.

It was expected at Amsterdan that the death of the Empero Paul, would give a turn to the politics of the North, &c,

488

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A CONCISE HISTORY

OF THE

RENCH REVOLUTION,

In a Series of Letters,

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

With an INTRODUCTION.

The whole brought down to the present time.

* In this Volume will be found a correct ory of the French Revolution from its com cement to the present time—describing it gress down to the death of the King, the n of Robespierre—sketches of the War—of *apparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and e recent change in the internal policy of country.

TERMS.

shall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered. he price to subscribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty five Cents*, to non-subscribers the price will be considerably increased. list of the subscribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to press as soon as sufficient encouragement is given. hambersburgh, February 12, 1801.

* This work will be issued from the Office e FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburgh

bscriptions are received at the Office of the burgh Gazette.

WANTED,

ef, Pork, Flour and Whiskey,

ALSO,

oap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to

OLIVER ORMSBY.

Eight Dollars Reward.

OLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber living on Raccoon, two miles below Thomas te's mill, near the mouth of Travis, on the of the 4th instant, a Stallion COLT, rising ars old, a dark iron grey, new shod all d, with six nails in each of three shoes, he picked in the near hind foot, which made lame, and had but four nails in that shoe, between 14 and 15 hands high. It is considered that he has been taken over the Ohio, the Indian country. Whoever apprehends thief and secures the horse so that the owner get him again, and the thief brought to ment, shall receive the above reward, or Dollars and reasonable charges for the ery only, paid by me:

DAVID PATTEN, Senior.

ay 12, 1801.

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e Creditors of Barnard Van- insolvent debtor, are required to meet the house of *John Stratton*, innkeeper, in h Beaver Township, on Friday the 19th of June next, to settle their respective accts.

A. WILLINGTON, Trustee.

ay 12, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS

RE just opening by the subscribers at their NEW STORE in Pittsburgh, corner of t and Second Streets, formerly occupied rs. Prather and Smiley, consisting of a one and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

superior quality, suitable to any season, h they are determined to sell on very low s for Cash, Peltry, Furrs, and approved ntry Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

ttsburgh, November 20, 1800.

The Subscriber proposes to open a

Conveyancing Office,

fifth Street, near the Diamond, where all s of Instruments of Writing will be done accuracy and dispatch, and on the lowest s. Those who may please to favour him their custom may depend on having their ess done to their satisfaction. Posting of ks will also be attended to.

Moses Ford.

ttsburgh, April 25, 1801.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS,

Received and now opening for sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

ONSISTING of Irish linens, Irish and Russia sheetings, Dropdedas, cotton and linen s, a few pieces of superfine cassimere, ama, muslins &c. &c.—also, a very large assortment of common Tea Ware China.

ole Goods have all been purchased for and are now offered for sale at the reduced prices for the same useful article.

ttsburgh, May 16, 1801.

A variety of

BLANKS

or sale at this Office.

War Department,

APRIL 20th, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the expiration of the 30th of June next, ensuing, for the supply of RATIONS, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1801, until the thirtieth day of September, 1802, both days inclusive, at the following places, viz.

FIRST. At Pittsburgh; at Fort Franklin; at Le Boeuf; at Presqu'isle; at Niagara; at Oswego; at Detroit; at Fort Wayne; at Michilimackinac; at the Falls of St. Mary's; and at the Grand Portage on Lake Superior,

SECOND. At Forts Washington, Vincennes, and Massac; at the Cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, and at any post or place on the east side of the Mississippi River, between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers; and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Kentucky.

THIRD. At Knoxville, Tellico, South West Point, and any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Tennessee; at Bear creek on the Tennessee River, and at any place in the Chickasaw or Choctaw country between Bear creek and Natchez; at the Chickasaw Bluffs; at Natchez; at Fort Adams and its dependencies, and thence to the Mobile River.

Separate PROPOSALS will also be received as aforesaid for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States from the 1st day of January 1802, until the 31st day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, within the several states hereinafter mentioned, viz.

FOURTH. At Point Peter; at Fort Greene; at Fort Wilkinson; at Fort Pinckney; at Fort Johnston; at Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbour; at Fort Johnson, Cape Fear; and at any place of places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Georgia, South-Carolina, and North Carolina.

FIFTH. At Fort Norfolk; at Harper's Ferry; at Fort M'Henry; at the City of Washington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Virginia and Maryland.

SIXTH. At Wilmington; at Fort Mifflin; at the Laboratory near Philadelphia; and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania, excepting Pittsburg, Fort Franklin, Le Boeuf, and Presqu'isle, in the state of Pennsylvania.

SEVENTH. At Trenton; at Fort Jay; at West Point, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of New-Jersey or New-York, excepting Oswego and Niagara in the state of New-York.

EIGHTH. At Newport; at New-London, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

NINTH. At Fort Independence, Boston Harbour, at Salem, at Marblehead, at Portland, at Portsmouth, at Bennington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.

A ration is to consist of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and an half pound of sifted or boulted Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork; and when fresh meat is issued, salt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and an half, for every hundred rations—The proposals will extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits, at the rate of half a gill per ration, and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The price of the several components parts of the ration, as well as substitutes and alternatives, must be specified.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the Western waters for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or of posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in the case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been, or may be, furnished under contracts now in force, have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

HENRY DEARBORN,

Secretary of War.

TO BE LET,

A Small but convenient two Story Brick House and Kitchen, now in the tenure of the Rev. Mr. Steel, and opposite the Pittsburgh Academy. There is also a well improved Garden belonging to the house. For terms apply to

JAMES B. CLOW.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1801.

WANTED,

Journeymen Boot and Shoemakers Good Workmen will find immediate employment and generous wages, by applying to the subscriber in Ferry street.

Andrew Willock.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1801.

RESERVE TRACT

In the Town of Erie,

FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 23d of August next, the Books will be opened in the Office of the subscriber, residing in the town of Erie, for the Sale of the Reserved Tract at the mouth of Caskade creek, including the same. The said Reserved Tract is laid out by virtue of an act of assembly passed the 11th day of April, 1799.—One fifth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of sale, one fifth part within two years from said day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after such sale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the said Books shall be opened, and the highest price within that time will be accepted, provided that it amounts to fifty dollars per acre. The said tract contains fifteen acres. All payments will be forfeited unless the purchaser within three years from the day of sale makes an actual settlement on the Tract, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres to each fifty, or in that proportion contained in that survey, and erect thereon a messuage for the habitation of man, and reside thereon for five years next following the first settlement of the same No patent to issue unless satisfactory proof shall be made of such actual settlement and improvement.

THOMAS REES, *Commissioner.*

Erie, April 27, 1801. 123.

Warren Reserved Tracts

FOR SALE.

ON Monday the first day of June next, Books will be opened in the house of the subscriber, living near the mouth of Brokenstraw creek in the vicinity of the town of Warren, for the sale of the Reserved Tracts laid out by virtue of an act of assembly, passed the 11th day of April, 1799. One fifth part of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale—one fifth part within twelve months from the day of sale—one fifth part in two years from said day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after such sale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after said Books have been opened, and the highest price within that time will be accepted—all payments made will be forfeited unless the purchaser within three years from the day of sale makes an actual settlement on the tract purchased by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres for every fifty contained in the survey, and erect thereon a messuage for the habitation of man, and reside thereon for the space of five years next following the first settlement of the same. No patent to issue unless satisfactory proof shall be made of such actual settlement residence and improvement.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commissioner.

Brokenstraw, March 17, 1801.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market House,

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buckskin and Plush Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1801.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, by the single, dozen or grocc.

November 13, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a mill seat superior to any in that part of the country For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The following

DONATION AND DEPRECIATION LANDS

FIRST *Donation District*—No. 5, 6, 52, 63, 82, 86, 91, 136, 150, 178, 180

Second Donation District—No. 22, 23, 170, 380, 414, 427, 1763, 1828, 1895, 1898, 1942, 1945.

Third Donation District—No. 23, 84, 336, 450, 480, 504, 527, 528, 529.

Fourth Donation District—No. 68, 73, 661, 765, 796, 828, 854, 860.

Fifth Donation District—No. 89, 96, 889, 909, 984, 1014, 1085.

Sixth Donation District—No. 1124, 1196,

Seventh Donation District—No. 135, 1369, 1379, 1474.

Eighth Donation District—No. 159, 1537, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1640, 1659, 1670, 1695, 1719.

Tenth Donation District—No. 1970, 2073, 2130.

Second Depreciation District—No. 107.

Third Depreciation District—No. 91, 93.

Fourth Depreciation District—No. 77, 78, 93, 64, 148, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178.

Fifth Depreciation District—No. 108, 288.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, may know the terms of sale by applying to the subscriber, living three miles from Pittsburgh, on the west side of the Allegheny river.

JAMES SAMPLE.

May 20, 1801. 6m.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT *of LAND containing about 100 acres, situate in Pitt township, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, and adjoining William Elliot. For terms enquire of JOHN WILKINS, junior, Esquire, or of JAMES BLAINE,*

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN-YARD, *with every suitable convenience for carrying on business. 13 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Monongahela River, with or without a good plantation. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED, Tavernkeeper, Pittsburgh, or to WILLIAM CASLEMAN, on the premises.*

May 19, 1801. tf.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Pennsylvania Population Company still continue to sell portions of their Land situated on the waters of Lake Erie, on French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual settlers, at moderate prices and extensive credit. The Company having paid attention to opening Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their settlers, and the great obstacles that attends the first settlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the liberal terms of sale, together with the peculiar advantages their lands possess, will induce rapid emigration from the old settled states; as their lands are also patented, the settler is thereby secured in his title from the state—the quality of their lands are equal, if not superior, to any now settling in America, well watered, and covered with a variety of excellent timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. New settlers can be supplied with provision at reduced prices, from the inhabitants residing in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of said Company have their Agents stationed on the waters of Beaver creek, in Beaver county; at the town of Conlat, near Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the subscriber in the town of Greenfield, east end of the Triangle adjoining the west line of the state of New York, where letters from the eastward, or elsewhere, may be accommodated with an extensive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent for Pennsylvania Population Company.*

Greenfield, Erie County, May 8, 1801. 3m.

FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—also, several LOTS handsomely situated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and other valuable property. Enquire of the subscriber living on the Ohio two miles from Robinson's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHETON.

April 6, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *from this Garrison, on the evening of the 22d instant,* JOHN M'GINLEY, *a private soldier belonging to the 2d Regt. Artillerists and Engineers. He was born in the state of New Jersey, is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, has short red hair, fair complexion, and dark eyes, by trade a farmer. He took with him a round hat, linnen overalls, and a coarse linnen frock.*

On the same night, OLIVER TIDD, *belonging to the same corps, born in the state of New York, aged 20 years, is 5 feet 7 inches in height, has short brown hair, blue eyes and fair complexion, had on a round hat, short green jacket with sleeves, linnen overalls, and a white cotton vest. Whoever will apprehend the above Deserters, and secure them in any jail, or will deliver them to an officer of the United States, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for each, and all reasonable charges.*

JAMES READ, Capt. 2d Regt. Art.

Fort Fayette, May 23, 1801.